FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1848. [NO. 1617.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
FOR EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until 1st Jan'y next.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

LAND FOR SALE.

AT the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 7th of June next, the subscribers will offer for sale three Lots of Land, of 100 acres each, situated about 5 miles south of Fayetteville, and between the roads leading to Lumberton and Rockfish Village. Notes payable in six months, with approved securities and interest, will be required. Besides being suitable for Turpentine, the Land is valuable for firewood, and can be [illegible] together or [illegible] the subscribers.

WILLIAM McMILLAN
HUGH McNEILL.
May 16, 1848. 16-3w

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.

Intended for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, [illegible] may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Seniors and students who have pursued this course, will everywhere stand the highest level with reference to the [illegible] [illegible].

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Arithmetical Course for Schools. Second—Academic Course. Third—Collegiate Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book.—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.—[illegible]
Davies' School Arithmetic.—New ed. [illegible]
Key to Davies' Arithmetic.—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic.—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the [illegible] State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic.—12mo. Sheep.
Key to [illegible] do. with Answers.
Davies' Elementary Algebra.—Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry.—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Drawing and Mensuration.—12mo. Sheep.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.—Being an abridgment of the work of M. Bourdon.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry, being an abridgment of the work of M. Legendre.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying.—With a description and Plates of the Theodolite, Compass, Plane Table and Level.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry.—Embracing the Equations of the Point and Straight Line; a system of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.—With its application to Spherical Projections.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective.—With numerous Plates.—8vo. Cal. Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY,
FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,

BY R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.

Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
4. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
5. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other. Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface), while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by
H. LEETE.
May 18, 1848. 16tf

Call and Settle.

PERSONS indebted to W. W. Briggs are informed that their accounts and notes are in the hands of Mr. Jacob Snow, and an early settlement desired.

JOHN H. COOK, Trustee.
May 20, 1848. 16-3w

Stop the Thief!—On Saturday night last, some villain stole my negro man JOE, aged 50 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs., having a scar on his right jaw, caused by tooth-ache. I forbid any person from buying him, as he is my personal property. A liberal reward will be paid for any intelligence which may lead to his recovery, or for securing him in any Jail so that I may get him again.

NEILL FAIRLEY.
May 22, 1848. 16-2w

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
May 22, 1848. 16

Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale.

APPLY, for terms, to W. H. Jones, Esq. Cashier, Raleigh, or at this Office.

5,000 Acres of Turpentine and Timbered LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, 5,000 acres of LAND in Cumberland county, on both sides of Lower Little River, known as the Murchison Land. The principal part of the above Land is well covered with large Pines, suitable for Ton Timber; the balance is first rate Turpentine Land, all convenient to the River, which is navigable to its junction with Cape Fear River.

There is also some fine Swamp and Cane Brake Land, a part of which is now under fence and [illegible] with a good Barn, &c.

If not sold at private sale before the 21st day of June, I shall then offer it at public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. It will be divided in lots to suit purchasers, or sold in one body if desired. Persons wishing to view the Land, will find a Plat of it at Col. Alex. Murchison's, who will take pleasure in riding over the Land with any one disposed to purchase during my absence. I expect to be on the premises a week or ten days before the day of sale, and will sell the Land to any person wishing to buy; and during my absence, Col. Murchison is authorized to make sale of any part of it. Great bargains may be expected, as I will sell at prices to suit the times. Terms, 1, 2, and 3 years' credit, with interest.

JNO. S. PEARSON.
May 22. 16ts

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 22, 1848. 16tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Ginghams and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap-de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21 3-tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the Honorable John L. Bailey, the Judge holding the Spring Term of this Court, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is therefore Ordered, that a Special Term be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the *third Monday in June* next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof—It is further Ordered, that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville.

Now, therefore, Notice is given to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, in civil cases, who were bound to attend Spring Term 1848, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law provides.

D. G. McRAE, Clerk.
May 13, 1848. 15-tC

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Avey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 15, 1848. 15ts

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Trinity School
Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
And Printers' Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, has removed to No. 53 CLIFF STREET, corner of Beekman street, New York, and would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his assortment of

Types, Flowers and Ornaments,

Which will be found as varied and extensive as at any establishment in America, and to which constant additions are being made, and which are now offered at greatly reduced prices.

Also, PRESSES of the different kinds, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article required in a printing office, on the most reasonable terms.

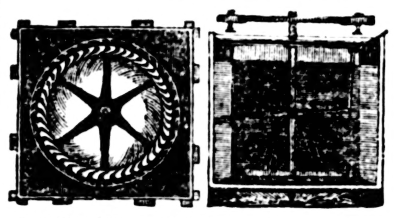
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.

Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same by stating the size of the paper or the particular style and quantity of the work to be executed.

Editors of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times previous to the first of July 1848, and send a copy of the paper containing the same to the Foundry, shall be allowed the amount of their charge on purchasing three times its amount.

May 2, 1848 15-3w

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying South of the James River and East of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Millwright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gate for the small Wheels are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of Iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

Finding it entirely out of the power of my Agent to attend to the sale of these valuable Wheels in the South-western part of the State of North Carolina, I would sell this valuable Patent at unprecedented low prices, singly or collectively, in the following Counties, to-wit: Cherokee, Macon, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Orange, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davie, Surry, Anson, Stokes, Stanly, Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and others. Millwrights, Mill owners, and others, would find it greatly to their interest by availing themselves of this offer, as I am determined to sell at such prices as will enable purchasers to profit by it. For further particulars, address my Agent, Mr. A. P. Hart, Fayetteville, N. C., who will give prompt attention to all orders or inquiries, and will furnish models to purchasers of County Rights.

URIAH WELLS.

As regards the utility of this valuable Patent, I refer to the Certificates attached.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms, and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the Company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn*. During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, December 22, 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other Machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, which with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Supd't Battersea Manf. Co.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle County, Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.

GEO. McNEILL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that I have had many years experience as miller, and am acquainted with most kinds of water wheels in use, but my experience with Howd's Cast Iron Patent Wheel, which I am now using in Mr. McNeill's Mill, possesses many advantages; and I believe that millers generally would be greatly benefitted by adopting them; and I would recommend them to public notice.

I. W. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Super'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

☞ The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatting Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

Address, A. P. HURT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 5, 1848. 14- w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittmore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdegris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.
Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricabo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 19, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbs. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848 9-tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday the 2d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*
May 13, 1848.—15-3t ☞ Raleigh Register 2w

For Sale.—200 very superior Wayne county Bacon Hams; 15 bbls. best N. O. Molasses.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
May 8, 1848. 14tf

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the Classes of the University. It is believed that the Institution will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured, who will take charge of it permanently,—$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w

MAY 1, 1848.
D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received.—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 9-tf

STAGE NOTICE.

NO baggage or packages will be forwarded by Stage from this place, or delivered if received here, until all charges are paid.

C. S. BARBEE, Agent.
May 1. 13-6wpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

John Jarman, Ex'r, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.

J. H. JERMAIN, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hoghes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.

Oct. 1847. For sale by E. J. HALE.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES.
50 do. Cuba ditto.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 25. 12tf

SELLING DRY GOODS.

People, generally, think that it is a very easy matter to stand behind a counter and retail Dry Goods; but a week's experience in the business would convince the cleverest man that it is much more difficult and laborious than the task of turning a grindstone 12 hours per diem. The office of salesman embodies, in its duties, necessity for the shrewdness of a politician, the persuasion of a lover, the politeness of a Chesterfield, the patience of a Job, and the impudence of a pick-pocket. There are salesmen who make it a point never to lose a customer. One of the gentlemen, who is in a store in Chatham street, not long since was called to show a very fastidious and fashionable lady, who 'dropped in while going to Stewart's,' some rich silk cloaking. Every article of this kind was exposed to her view—the whole store was ransacked—nothing suited. The costly was stigmatized as trash—every thing was common and not fit for a lady. She 'guessed she would go to Stewart's.' The salesman pretended to be indignant.

'Madam,' said he, in a tone of injured innocence, 'I have a very beautiful and rare piece of goods—a case of which I divided with Mr. Stewart, who is my brother-in-law, but it would be useless to show it to you. It is the only piece left in this city.''

'Oh! allow me to see it,' she asked, in an anxious tone, and continued, 'I had no intention of annoying you, or disparaging the merits of your wares.'

The salesman, who was now watched in breathless silence by his fellow-clerks, proceeded, as if with much reluctance, and with expressions of fear that it would be injured by getting tumbled, to display an ancient piece of vesting, which had been lying in some store five years, and was considered to be unsaleable. The lady examined and liked it much. That was a piece of goods worthy to be worn. How much was it a yard!

'Twenty-two shillings.'

'Oh! that is very high.'

'There,' exclaimed he, beginning to fold it up, 'I knew you would say that.'

'Stay! stay! don't be in so great a hurry!' she cried—'I'll give you twenty shillings.'

'Madam, you insult me again.'

'Cut me off ——— yards, and you can make up the deduction on some velvet which I require for trimmings,' almost entreated the fair shopper.

The salesman, after much persuasion, sold the lady the vesting, for which they had in vain sought to get five shillings per yard, at the price above indicated. The profits of the sale on vesting and velvet amounted to $33! out of which the clerks were permitted to pay for a supper of oysters. The best of this brief tale of Dry Goods is yet to be told. The lady had her cloak made, and one or two of her friends, delighted with it, bought the rest of the velvet at the same price.

There is a moral in this anecdote, which we leave to be discovered by the ingenuity of all our lady readers, who occasionally go a shopping.

SURGEON GEN. LAWSON.

This kind-hearted gentleman and valuable officer of our army is now in the city, on his way to Mexico, having arrived here from Washington, whither he went after the battles in the valley of Mexico. Dr. Lawson is universally esteemed in the army, no less for his great surgical and medical knowledge, than for his kindness and assiduity to our sick and wounded. There is a story told in the army of the Doctor, which is no less characteristic than true. The Doctor's constant complaint to Gen. Scott was, that he was not severe and decided enough with the Mexican prisoners and guerrilleros. He, the Doctor, would hang them up, shoot them, or get rid of them in some very severe and summary way. This was the Doctor's theory: now for his practice. At the battle of Churubusco, the Doctor was engaged in operating on the wounded men, when some poor terrified Mexicans came running towards the place where he was stationed, having a small guard to protect him! As the Mexican fugitives came within shot, our guard commenced firing at them—hearing which, the Doctor ran out with his instruments in his hand, and cried out to the guard, 'Don't kill the poor fellows, for God's sake—let them go.'—*N. O. Delta.*

Sensible.—Gen. Taylor, the Baton Rouge Advocate says, has doffed the military cap, and taken to wearing a broad-brimmed, Quaker-looking beaver. His dress, out and out, is now that of a plain country gentleman.

ADVERTISING, to be profitable to the advertiser, should be *systematic;* there is no charm or juggle in it by which one advertisement will make a man's business grow—it should be pursued as a regular and necessary expenditure, as much a part of one's business as rent, light or fuel; the mere fact of keeping one's name before the community by advertising in a paper which every body sees, attracts the best kind of customers, those who go a shopping with the cash in hand. A good stand, a good supply of goods, an accommodating disposition, are all good things; but regular advertising makes all these merits known to ten, where one would only find it out by accident.—*Louisville Courier.*

There has been issued a recent order for the inspection of the French army, with reference to the detection of women in male disguise—the number discovered, particularly among the new recruits, being very surprising.

A case is on trial before the Supreme Court sitting in Worcester, Mass., in which the piece of land in dispute is estimated to be worth $5—the costs of the suits will amount to over $1,000.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

On the Proposed Occupation of Yucatan.

IN SENATE, MAY 15, 1848.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to enable the President of the United States to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan—

MR. CALHOUN said: The President in his message recommends to Congress to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to prevent, in the first place, Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European Power; and, in the next place, to prevent the white inhabitants of that territory from being exterminated or expelled. In support of the latter, he informed the Senate that there is now raging a cruel and devastating war on the part of the Indians against the whites; and that, unless some foreign Power should aid, they will be destroyed or driven from the country. In support of the other recommendation, he states that the Government of Yucatan has offered to the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, and the United States the dominion over the country in order to obtain aid. The President also informs the Senate that, unless we grant aid, some other Power will; and that, ultimately, it may assert its dominion and sovereignty over the territory—a result which, he informs us, would be in contravention of the declaration of Mr. Monroe, and which must on no account be permitted. The Committee on Foreign Relations, in order to carry out these recommendations, have reported a bill which is now before us, the first section of which provides for taking military occupation of Yucatan, as recommended by the President.

Such are the recommendations of the President, and such the measure recommended by the committee. The subject is one of great magnitude. It is pregnant with consequences, both near and remote, which may deeply affect the peace and interests of this country. It demands the most serious deliberation. I have bestowed upon it full attention, and have arrived at a conclusion adverse to the recommendations of the President and the report of the committee. I propose to show, in the first place, that the case of Yucatan, even as stated by the President himself, does not come within the declarations of Mr. Monroe, and that they do not furnish the slightest support to the measure reported by the committee.

In the message referred to, that of 1823, Mr. Monroe makes three distinct declarations. The first, and by far the most important, announces that the United States would regard any attempt on the part of the Allied Powers to extend their system to this country as dangerous to our peace and safety. To show that the case of Yucatan does not come within this declaration, all that will be necessary is to explain who were the Allied Powers, the object of their alliance, and the circumstances in which the declaration itself was made. The Allied Powers were the four great continental monarchies—Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France. Shortly after the overthrow of Bonaparte these Powers entered into an alliance called the "Holy Alliance," the object of which was to sustain and extend the monarchical principles as far as possible, and to oppress and put down popular institutions. England, in the early stages of the alliance, favored it. The members of the alliance held several Congresses; attended either by themselves or their ambassadors, and undertook to regulate the affairs of all Europe, and actually interfered in the affairs of Spain for the purpose of putting down popular doctrines. In its progress the alliance turned its eyes to this continent in order to aid Spain in regaining her sovereignty over her revolted provinces. At this stage England became alarmed. Mr. Canning was then Prime Minister. He informed Mr. Rush of the project, and gave to him at the same time the assurance that, if sustained by the U. States, Great Britain would resist. Mr. Rush immediately communicated this to our Government. It was received here with joy; for so great was the power of the alliance that even we did not feel ourselves safe from its interpositions. Indeed, it was anticipated, almost as a certain result, that, if the interference took place with the Governments of South America, the alliance would ultimately extend its interference to ourselves. I remember the reception of the despatch from Mr. Rush as distinctly as if all the circumstances had occurred yesterday. I well recollect the great satisfaction with which it was received by the Cabinet. It came late in the year, not long before the meeting of Congress. As was usual with Mr. Monroe upon great occasions, the papers were sent round to each member of the Cabinet, so that each might be duly apprized of all the circumstances, and be prepared to give his opinion. The Cabinet met. It deliberated. There was long and careful consultation; and the result was the declaration which I have just announced. All this has passed away. That very movement on the part of England, sustained by this declaration, gave a blow to the celebrated alliance from which it never recovered. From that time forward it gradually decayed, till it utterly perished. The late revolutions in Europe have put an end to all its work, and nothing remains of all that it ever did. Now, by what ingenuity of argument, by what force of sophistry can it be shown that this declaration comprehends the case of Yucatan, when the events which called it forth have passed away forever?

And yet, the President has quoted that very declaration in support of his recommendation; but in a manner changing entirely its meaning by separating it from the context as it stood in the message, and which referred it to the Allied Powers; and placing it in connexion with a portion of his message which made it refer to Great Britain, Spain, or other European Powers. The change has made the declaration so inconsistent and absurd that had it been made by Mr. Monroe, as it stands in the President's message, it would have been the subject of the severest animadversion and ridicule instead of receiving, as it did, the approbation and applause of the whole country. It would have placed England in the false position of acting against us and with the Holy Alliance in reference to the Spanish American republics; and it would also have placed us in the position of opposing Spain in her efforts to recover her dominion over those States; and, finally, it would have involved the absurdity of asserting that the attempt of any European State to extend its system of government to this continent, the smallest as well as the greatest, would endanger the peace and safety of our country.

The next declaration was that we would regard the interposition of any European Power to oppress the Governments of this continent, which we had recently recognised as independent, or to control their destiny in any manner whatever, as manifesting an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. This declaration, also, belongs to the history of that day. It grew out of the same state of circumstances, and may be considered as an appendage to the declaration to which I have just alluded. By the Governments on this continent, which we had recognised, were meant the republics which had grown up after having thrown off the yoke of Spain. They had just emerged from their protracted revolutionary struggles. They had hardly yet reached a point of solidity, and in that tender stage the administration of Mr. Monroe thought it proper not only to make that general declaration in reference to the Holy Alliance, but to make a more specific one against the interference of any European Power, in order to countenance and encourage these young republics as far as we could with propriety. This, like the other belonging to the events of the time, has passed away with them; but suppose that not to be the case, I ask does the case of Yucatan come within this declaration? Has there been any interposition in the affairs of Yucatan on the part of any European Power with the design of oppressing her or changing her destiny? If not how can the case of Yucatan be comprehended in this declaration?

But, it may be said, although the case of Yucatan is not expressly comprehended in the declaration, yet it is so by implication, as it is meditated by England; for, after all, that is the Government which is meant in the message, under the general term "European Powers." The message indicates that England meditates such interference, and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations distinctly avows that opinion. Has England, then, manifested any disposition to interfere in order to oppress the people of Yucatan, or to change the character of their Government from a republic to a monarchy? We have no evidence whatever on that point. It is true that the Commissioner from Yucatan, Mr. Sierra, would insinuate as much. He speaks of the Indians who are in hostility to the white people of Yucatan as having obtained arms from the British. He speaks with some degree of uncertainty, however, and is unable to say whether the arms were given or not, and cannot state how they were obtained by the Indians. He speaks also of the hostile temper of England, and gives several indications of that kind. But, in answer to all that, his own letter furnishes a conclusive reply. He tells us that the people of Yucatan could themselves have obtained an abundant and cheap supply of arms from the Belize, without stating why they were prevented, or why they did not obtain them. In my opinion the cause is different from that stated by the Senator from Massachusetts. It was owing to the fact that Yucatan was not considered as a neutral Power, but as a part of Mexico, as far as the introduction of arms was concerned, and arms were in consequence made contraband; and, therefore, they were prevented from being introduced by our act, and not by that of the British Government or its agent or people at the Belize. One of the members of the committee goes a little further, and says that the settlement at Belize have sent arms and a military force along the coast of Yucatan, without stating any particulars. I do not find any evidence of that. I do not know whether it is a fact or not; but, if it be a fact, it still remains to be shown whether that was intended to relieve the people of Yucatan, or for the purpose of seizing and occupying the territory. The chairman of that committee took higher ground, and, without assigning his proof, said boldly and distinctly that England meditated occupation of the country, and that we ought to pass this measure in order to prevent it. But the President himself does not put it upon this ground. He does not make this charge. He says, if we do not grant aid England may; and that, after granting it, she *may*—there is no stronger expression used—*may* ultimately assert her dominion and sovereignty over Yucatan. This is the utmost charge made by the President. Now, the question arises, suppose this contingency should happen, would it bring the case within the declaration just quoted? Not at all. England does not interpose as a hostile Power. She does not come to oppress Yucatan. She comes at the request of Yucatan, and only to aid, to rescue the people of Yucatan from extermination and expulsion by the Indians, according to the statement of the President himself. Again, suppose England should assert her sovereignty, would that bring the case within the declaration? Not at all; for the declaration is directed against interpositions to change the Government and oppress the country. But, in this case, the tender of sovereignty is voluntarily made on the part of Yucatan. The acceptance of it may be objected to, and it may be contended that we ought not to allow it. I waive that subject for the present. I assert, however, without possibility of contradiction, that the case even then does not come within the declaration. The President himself gives strong indications that in his opinion it does not; for, although he refers to this declaration in the body of the message, he does not say a word in regard to it when he comes to make his recommendation. In that he calls upon Congress to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony to some foreign Power. That shows on which of the three declarations he rests his recommendation. It is upon the third and last, which refers to an entirely different subject. That declaration is, that the continents of America, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are not henceforth to be considered as subjects of colonization by any European Power. It is upon this the President bases his recommendation. Is the case of Yucatan, then, comprehended in this declaration? I expect to show that it is not, with just as much certainty as it has been established that it does not come within the two former.

The word "colonization" has a specific meaning. It means the establishment of a settlement by emigrants from the parent country in a territory either uninhabited or from which the inhabitants have been partially or wholly expelled. This is not a case of that character. But here it may be proper, in order to understand the force of my argument, to go into a history also of this declaration of Mr. Monroe. It grew out of circumstances altogether different from the other two. At that time there was a question between Great Britain and the United States on one side and Russia on the other. All three claimed settlements on the northwest portion of this continent. Great Britain and ourselves having common interest in keeping Russia as far north as possible, the former Power applied to the United States for co-operation; and it was in reference to that matter that this additional declaration was made. It was said to be a proper opportunity to make it. It had reference specially to the subject of the northwestern settlement, and other portions of the continent were thrown in, because all the rest of it, with the exception of some settlements in Surinam, Maracaibo, and thereabout, had passed into independent hands.

Now, having stated the history of these transactions, I contend that the word "colonization" does not apply to the case of surrendered sovereignty over a people already there—a people who have tendered it, and, if accepted, freely accepted on the other side. Is that "colonization?" Can it be construed to be so by any forced interpretation? No! by accepting it Yucatan may become a province, or, to use the appropriate term that she employs, a "possession" of Great Britain, but not a colony.

When the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations addressed the Senate a few days since, he related a conversation which he had with Mr. Adams, in reference to this declaration, and, according to his statement, if I heard him aright, and he be correctly reported, Mr. Adams, in applying his observations to the whole of these declarations, stated that they all originated with himself and were unknown to the other members of the cabinet until they appeared in Mr. Monroe's message. There certainly must be a mistake either on the part of Mr. Adams, or that of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as to the two first of these declarations. The history of the transaction, the Senator will perceive, if he examines the documents, shows distinctly that they came through Mr. Rush, originating, not with Mr. Adams, but Mr. Canning, and were first presented in the form of a proposition from England. I recollect, as distinctly as I do any event of my life, that all the papers in connexion with this subject were submitted to the members before the cabinet met, and were duly considered. Mr. Adams, then, in speaking of the whole as one, must have reference to the declaration relative to colonization. As respects that his memory does not differ much from mine. My impression is, that it never became a subject of consideration in the cabinet. I so stated when the Oregon question was before the Senate. I stated it in order that Mr. Adams might have an opportunity of denying it, or asserting the real state of the fact. He remained silent, and I presume that my statement is correct; that this declaration was inserted after the cabinet deliberation. It originated entirely with Mr. Adams, without being submitted to the cabinet, and it is, in my opinion, owing to this fact that it is not made with the precision and clearness with which the two former are. It declares without qualification that these continents have asserted and maintained their freedom and independence, and are no longer subject to colonization by any European Power. This is not strictly accurate. Taken as a whole, these continents had not asserted and maintained their freedom and independence. At that period Great Britain had a larger portion of the continent in her possession than the United States. Russia had a considerable portion of it, and other Powers possessed some portions on the southern portion of this continent. The declaration was broader than the fact, and exhibits precipitancy and want of due reflection. Besides, there was an impropriety in it when viewed in connection with the foregoing declarations. I speak not in the language of censure. We were as to them acting in concert with England, on a proposition coming from herself—a proposition of the utmost magnitude, and which we felt at the time to be essentially connected with our peace and safety; and of course it was due to propriety as well as policy that this declaration should be strictly in accordance with British feeling. Our power then was not what it is now, and we had to rely upon her co-operation to sustain the ground we had taken. We had then only about six or seven millions of people, scattered, and without such means of communication as we now possess to bring us together in a short period of time. The declaration accordingly, with respect to colonization, striking at England as well as Russia, gave offence to her, and that to such an extent that she refused to cooperate with us in settling the Russian question. Now, I will venture to say that if that declaration had come before that cautious cabinet—for Mr. Monroe was among the wisest and most cautious men I have ever known—it would have been modified, and been expressed with a far greater degree of precision, and with much more delicacy in reference to the feelings of the British Government.

In stating the precise character of these declarations, and the manner in which they originated, I have discharged a double duty; a duty to my country, to whom it is important that these declarations should be correctly understood, and a duty to the cabinet of which I was a member, and am now the only survivor. I remove a false interpretation, which makes safe and proper declarations improper and dangerous.

But it is not only in these respects that these famous declarations are misunderstood by the Chief Magistrate of the country, as well as by others. They were but declarations, nothing more; declarations, announcing in a friendly manner to the Powers of the world we should regard certain acts of interposition of the allied powers as dangerous to our peace and safety; interposition of European Powers to oppress the republics which had just arisen upon this continent, as manifesting an unfriendly disposition, and that this continent having become free and independent, was no longer the subject of colonization by European Powers. Not one word in any one of them in reference to resistance.—There is nothing said of it; and with great propriety was it omitted. Resistance belonged to us—to Congress; it is for us to say whether we shall resist or not, and to what extent. But such is not the view taken by the present Chief Magistrate. He seems to hold these declarations as imposing a solemn duty on him as Chief Magistrate to resist on all occasions; and not only to resist, but to judge of the measure of that resistance. He tells us in this very message that it is not to be permitted in any event that any foreign Power should occupy Yucatan. That is language for us to hold, not for the Chief Magistrate.—And in conformity with that, he sends in a message without giving us one particle of evidence as to those great political considerations which influenced the cabinet decision as stated on this floor, in declaring whether we shall occupy the country or not. I speak it not in the way of censure. I state it only as a matter of fact deducible from the message itself, and as evincing undoubtedly a great and dangerous misconception of these celebrated declarations. But that is not all. He tells you in the same message that these declarations have become the settled policy of this country. What, the declarations!—Declarations are not policy, and cannot become settled policy. He must mean that it has become the settled policy of this country to resist what these declarations refer to; and to resist, if need be, by an appeal to arms. Is this the fact? Has there been one instance in which these declarations have been carried into effect by resistance? If there be, let it be pointed out. Have there not been innumerable instances in which they have not been applied? Certainly. Still stronger declarations, under this broad interpretation, were disavowed entirely three years afterwards by the vote of the Republican party, when the Administration of Mr. Adams endeavored to apply them by sending ministers to the Congress at Panama, as will be seen by reading the debates and the proceedings on the subject. And let me say—for it is proper that I should make the declaration on this occasion—that there has been an entire revolution between the two parties in this country in reference to our foreign relations. At the commencement of our Government, and down to a late period—I will mark it—the commencement of Jackson's administration, the policy of the Republican party was to avoid war as long as war could be avoided, and to resort to every means to avert its calamities. The opposite party, without being a war party, had not so decided an aversion to war. The thing is now reversed; and hence I, who endeavored to maintain the old ground of the party, have for years on all questions connected with our foreign relations been compelled to co-operate with gentlemen on the opposite side, and to resist those in the midst of whom I stand. No; it is not and never has been the established policy of the country. And if it should ever become so, to the wide extent to which these declarations have been interpreted to go, our peace would ever be disturbed; the gates of our Janus would ever stand open; wars would never cease.

What the President has asserted in this case is not a principle belonging to these declarations; it is a principle which, in his misconception, he attempts to engraft upon them, but which has an entirely different meaning and tendency. The principle which lies at the bottom of his recommendation is, that when any Power on this continent becomes involved in internal warfare, and the weaker side chooses to make application to us for support, we are bound to give them support for fear the offer of the sovereignty of the country may be made to some other Power and accepted. It goes infinitely and dangerously beyond Mr. Monroe's declaration. It puts it in the power of other countries on this continent to make us a party to all their wars; and hence I say, if this broad interpretation be given to these declarations, we shall forever be involved in wars.

But, in disavowing a principle which will compel us to resist every case of interposition of European Powers on this continent, I would not wish to be understood as defending the opposite, that we should never resist their interposition.—That is a position which would be nearly as dangerous and absurd as the other.—But no general rule can be laid down to guide us on such a question. Every case must speak for itself—every case must be decided on its own merits. Whether you will resist or not, and the measure of your resistance—whether it shall be by negotiation, remonstrance, or some intermediate measure, or by a resort to arms; all this must be determined and decided on the merits of the question itself. That is the only wise course. We are not to have quoted on us on every occasion general declarations to which any and every meaning may be attached. There are cases of interposition where I would resort to the hazard of war with all its calamities. Am I asked for one? I will answer. I designate the case of Cuba. So long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spain—a friendly Power, a Power of which we have no dread—it should continue to be, as it has been the policy of all Administrations ever since I have been connected with the Government, to let Cuba remain there; but with the fixed determination, which I hope never will be relinquished, that, if Cuba pass from her, it shall not be into any other hands but ours: this, not from a feeling of ambition, not from a desire for the extension of dominion, but because that island is indispensable to the safety of the United States; or rather because it is indispensable to the safety of the United States that this island should not be in certain hands. If it were, our coasting trade between the Gulf and the Atlantic would, in case of war, be cut in twain, to be followed by convulsive effects. In the same category I will refer to a case in which we might most rightfully have resisted, had it been necessary, a foreign Power; and that is the case of Texas. It has been greatly misunderstood. It sprung up in the midst of party excitement, when a large portion of both parties were opposed to annexation, and when it was difficult, if not impossible, to get a fair hearing. I never supposed, as has been stated on this floor, that Great Britain intended to subject Texas to her power. That was not my dread. What was dreaded was this: Texas being a small Power, and Great Britain having a free and large commercial intercourse with her, and we almost none, although "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," she would gradually have been weaned of her affection for us. Kindness for England and aversion for us would have been the result. That is the inevitable tendency between nations having coterminous limits. At that very time there were several questions between this country and Texas which, had it not been for the most amicable feelings which subsisted between us, would have ended in hostilities. A long line of more than a thousand miles illy defined the boundary between us and Texas, exposed us to the hazard of becoming involved constantly in war with her, supported by Great Britain and Mexico as her allies. I saw all this: I saw clearly that it was a case to resist interposition, and that there was no other mode by which resistance could be made except by annexation, and therefore I was in favor of annexation, even at the hazard of war.

But I was asked by one of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if I would be in favor of resisting Great Britain if she should assert sovereignty and dominion over Yucatan? I answer, I would not. And for irresistible reasons. I would not, because the country is, to a great extent, a most worthless one.—Nearly one-half is destitute of a single stream—rocky and barren throughout the greater part; and it is only by means of the artificial reservoirs of water, that they are enabled to live through the dry seasons. I would not, because the possession of Yucatan would contribute nothing to the defence of the passage between it and Cuba, which is represented to be so important to our commerce. It is not without its importance—it is important to the inward trade, but not at all to the outward trade of the Gulf. There is a constant current of wind and water setting in that direction, of which vessels going to New Orleans, or any other port on the Gulf, may avail themselves. But on coming from those ports, they almost invariably take their way between Florida and Cuba, and thus the passage between Yucatan and Cuba is the inlet to a limited extent into the Gulf, but not the outlet from it; while the passage between Cuba and Florida is the almost exclusive outlet and the principal inlet. I speak in reference to coasting vessels. In voyages from Europe they pass south of Cuba into the Gulf.

But I take higher grounds. If it were ever so important not only as an inlet, but an outlet, the occupation of Yucatan by England would add nothing to her power in cutting off our trade. Yucatan is very destitute of ports—there is not a frigate port laid down in the charts on the whole Peninsula, unless that at the Belize be so. But with or without Yucatan, Great Britain possesses an uncontrollable power over the passage whenever she chooses to exert it. If ever we should be engaged in a war with her, there is not a single vessel of ours, even if we were in possession of Yucatan, that could enter into the Gulf by that passage, or depart out of it. The passage from the Gulf between Yucatan and Cuba does not, as seems to be supposed, lead directly into the Atlantic, but into the Carribbean sea, which is that portion of the Atlantic ocean, having on its north and west side Yucatan and Cuba; on the east the Windward Islands; and on the south all that portion of South America extending nearly from Oronoco to Yucatan. Great Britain has the complete command of that sea, the island of Jamaica being in the midst of it. Jamaica abounds with the finest ports, and the most commodious naval stations. In addition to that, she has the Belize which is nearer the point of Yucatan than Laguna or Carmen on the opposite side of the Peninsula next the Gulf, and which is the only port on that side in which even a sloop of war can enter, and of course the Belize is better calculated to command the passage. In addition, she possesses many of the Windward Islands to the east, and hence the complete command of the Carribbean sea, and she will continue to possess it so long as she retains her ascendency on the ocean. It would be thus locked up effectually against us in time of war. In time of peace we do not need it. But I would not take military possession of Yucatan, if I were certain Great Britain would, for another reason. Not only because it is worthless, but because it would impose on us a very heavy cost of both men and money—first to take possession and then to keep it. The extent to which our expenditures would go no man can estimate; we have no data on which we can act. The population is between five or six hundred thousand, of which only fifty thousand are said to be whites and mixed blood. The Indians, originally a very peaceful and quiet people, unaccustomed to arms, from being frequently called into the contest between the factions and the war with Mexico, have become accustomed to them, and possessed of some military knowledge. They are represented as very active, capable of marching rapidly, and in the habit of flying to the mountains to escape from their pursuers. In that climate, among the most arid upon earth, if these people fly before us, how or when will this war come to an end? It may prove another Seminole affair. Who can answer what will be the sacrifice of men and money?

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused many unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," misspelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," is the only genuine.—The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Phila.," blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of

H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of

"I. BUTTS."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, May 18, 1 P. M.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Quorum of the Mexican Congress at last Assembled at Queretaro—Conflicting Opinions upon the Peace Question.

By the arrival of the schooner May, this morning, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 7th inst., the day of her departure, and our correspondence from the city of Mexico to the 2d.

Shortly after the arrival of the May it was bruited about that all hopes of a peace were at an end. The shortness of the time allowed us to prepare a slip before the mail closes, does not admit of our examining the extensive files which we have received by this arrival. We publish two letters from our correspondent, which do not present matters in so gloomy a light—though they contain much to keep alive apprehension.

The Eudora is reported below with later advices. If she arrives in season for a postscript we shall add a word to this slip.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30, 1848.

The enclosed letter of your correspondent at Queretaro should have been in my hands last night, but some irregularity in the post office here prevented my receiving it until this morning.

You will see your correspondent announces the important fact that a quorum is at Queretaro at last, and that Congress only awaits the arrival of the American commissioners to commence its deliberations. Why they should wait for the arrival of the commissioners to commence their sittings is more than I know. Their first duty, as required by the constitution, is to elect a President, and this before entering into a consideration of the treaty. The commissioners are waiting to hear officially that Congress is prepared to sit before they leave for Queretaro. As soon as that fact is announced to them by the Mexican Government they will start.—They expect to receive a communication by the mail which arrives from Queretaro on the 2nd of next month.

Last night the city was thrown into a state of great excitement by the circulation of a letter purporting to be from Queretaro, of which the following is a translation:

Popular Revolution against the Government at Queretaro.—A respectable gentleman has received by extraordinary express from Queretaro a letter which among other things says:

"QUERETARO, April 27, 1848,
11 o'clock at night.

"*Dear Friend*—The people have become weary with suffering the oppression and sport of petty tyrants. This at least is the case with the Mexicans; and, by the omnipotent exercise of its will, discarding what is called the General Government of the nation, established at Queretaro, it has prostrated to the earth its treacherous oppressors. At 9 o'clock on the night of this day, without any resistance, it proclaimed the only plan which in the present circumstances can save the country, viz: '*War, and war without truce or quarter, until an honorable peace is conquered!*' Such is the programme of this happy revolution; at the head of which are the distinguished Gens. Almonte, Bustamente and Paredes, to whose voice all who are Mexicans, rather than partisans, will respond.

"The Express being on point of leaving, I renew to you the assurances of my regard.

"The tocsin of liberty has sounded at last.—Sons of Hidalgo and Iturbide awake! The invincible hand of Providence points out to you the road by which every nation on the globe will occupy its true place. Mexicans! fulfil your destiny!"

The whole story proves to be a fabrication; still I am informed by old residents here that the circulation of such stories in print is the usual precursor of revolutions, and many circumstances render it within the range of possibility that the Government of Pena y Pena, without popularity and without resources, may be ousted from power before the treaty can be ratified. The military are demanding pay, which Pena y Pena in the present condition of the treasury can hardly give them. The advices from Queretaro show—if betting can be taken as an index—a division among the members of Congress on the subject of peace. Rubio (whom your correspondent says has made a bet of $5000 that there will be no peace) is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Mexico. He is a Spaniard, and for the last ten years, by means of his wealth and powers of intrigue, which are said to be great, has whenever he pleased contolled the Government that has existed in the country. He is, too, the staunch friend of Paredes, and when Paredes was President was his main stay. I have been surprised to learn that a man of Rubio's immense wealth, and with the stake he has in the country, was opposed to peace, as he must know that the nationality of the country is lost if the treaty now at Queretaro is not ratified. But he is the owner of some of the largest cotton factories in Mexico, and may desire the extension of the American Government over the whole country to give that security to industry which experience has proved never will exist under the Mexican Government. He is a large commercial speculator besides, and, like many others of that class, may be opposed to peace at the present time lest the goods they have ordered from abroad may arrive after the treaty has been ratified and when the Mexican tariff will have come into operation again. This has been suggested to me as one reason for his opposition to peace by an old and intelligent resident of this city, who knows him well. From what I hear of the character and power of Rubio I attach great importance to the position he takes in regard to the treaty. The Monitor Republicano, published in this city, a strong advocate of peace, although treating the letter to which I have referred as a hoax, at the same tacitly confesses that the Government has reason to beware of its enemies. Enclosed you will find the article of the Monitor on the subject.

There are numerous rumors afloat here in relation to money and munitions coming into the country to prosecute the war. I have very good authority for stating that both arms and ammunition are being received through Acapulco from South America in considerable quantities.

QUERETARO, April 27, 1848.

American deserters are continually arriving here; during the last three days twenty soldiers presented themselves to the Mexican Government, and were immediately incorporated in the San Patricio company.

The garrison of Queretaro is composed of 820 men of all arms. Eight hundred men have deserted, with arms and baggage, from the army of reserve, 2500 strong, which the Government has sent against the insurgents at Sierra Gorda.

A wager of $10,000 has been made for and against peace; several Deputies are concerned in the bet, and it is said that Mr. Rubio, the principal better, has staked $5000 against the peace.

The number of Deputies is completed. The arrival of the American Commissioners is looked for in order to open the Congress. The Consuls of the foreign powers are all here. Anxiety is at its highest pitch, and the deliberations of Congress are longed for as is the coming of the Messiah.

It has transpired from the meeting held by the officers of the artillery that they have made a demand on the Government to receive their pay in the same manner that the members of Congress receive it, and that they have made an assessment to furnish supplies to Landero, but the nature of these supplies is not known.

The following is the article alluded to by our correspondent:

THERE IS AN END TO PEACE.

The Government of Pena y Pena has been in a tragical manner. Ever since yesterday morning this news was rumored, those who circulated it referring to an express arrived the night before last from Queretaro, and to respectable houses of the city of Mexico.

Gen. Bustamente, in a well formed combination with his companions, Corsazar, Almonte and Paredes, prepared a revolution with such secresy and success that the blow was successfully struck. Pena y Pena, Rosa, Anaya, Otero, Pedraza, and many other Deputies and Senators, have been obliged to fly and seek a hiding place.

Almonte, in conformity with his wishes, fills the Presidency. The other three Generals are at the head of 8000 men, and the head of the new army is Bustamente. The new administration counts upon three millions of dollars, which have been furnished by sundry rich Mexican and foreign merchants, who have also bound themselves to pay every month one million and a half of dollars during the duration of the war. The Government also counts upon 80,000 muskets, which have for some time been collected with zeal and secresy.

Finally, a commission preceded by an extraordinary courier has started to call back Santa Anna. The nation recovers its life, courage and conceives great hopes. War will be carried every where.

These are the particulars of the interesting news reported and confirmed yesterday; we, however, know positively that the whole is a fabrication.

There is a factious band which, with the grossest effrontery, insert lies with the dress of truth. This is the truth.

We, notwithstanding, counsel the Supreme Government to be on the alert. These rumors are generally the precursors of great misfortunes. Vigilance must be the watchword of the Government and of every good Mexican.

[The report was evidently put in circulation to produce the catastrophe which it pretends had occurred. In this way revolutions are sometimes brought about in Mexico.—*Eds. Pic.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, May 2, 1848.

I have just received a letter from your correspondent at Queretaro, and not having time to give a translation before the mail closes, I can only furnish the substance. He says Herrera has been nominated President, and the majority of the Deputies will vote for him. Otero, who it has been reported for some time was opposed to peace, your correspondent says has changed his opinion, and will vote for the treaty. All this looks as if the peace party were in the ascendancy. Herrera is an old peace man, and Otero is a man of talent and influence.

Between twenty and thirty desertions took place from the army here on Saturday night. You will recollect that your correspondent at Queretaro some time since stated that a plan had been organized there to effect a desertion of several hundreds from the army in and about this city, and that the parties who were to effect it were soon to leave. It has been discovered that the headquarters of the schemers are at Guadalupe. They give each man that deserts as high as a hundred dollars. Measures have been taken to trap the gentlemen. Several faithful men have been allowed to go to them as deserters, and these men are communicating information of their movements.

From the Picayune of May 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUDORA.

The U. S. propeller Eudora, Capt. Page, arrived last night with two days' later advices from the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz—from the capital to the 4th, and from Vera Cruz to the 9th inst. The news by her does not change the aspect of affairs in any material matter.

From the American Star of the 3d inst.

The Interior.—Our papers from the interior last evening do not bring us a single item of interest. They are principally occupied with details of the French revolution. The Queretaro papers make no reference to a quorum or to any revolutionary movement in that city.

We have the contents of a private letter, however, which states that a quorum had been formed, and nothing prevented the meeting of Congress but some religious pageant or procession. Jarauta was at San Luis, in the very best of spirits, and about leaving that city for Queretaro. Bustamente was employing himself in opening the mail from Dalores to the seat of Government. The prevailing opinion was that the new Congress would despatch business, and come to a decision in regard to the treaty in a very few days after coming together.

From the American Star of 4th May.

From Querretaro.—A private express came in yesterday at noon, and we learned that the Government at Queretaro was considerably embarrassed, because the question had been raised whether the Federal Government had the right to cede any State or portion of a State without the consent of such State. The States of Mexico, generally, go in tooth and nail for State rights, and it has been some time apprehended that such an objection would be urged by the opposition.

Our Commissioners.—We learn from Mexican authority that the Government of Queretaro has yielded several points of etiquette which they had previously held to, and one of them the admission into their capital of an American escort of sixty men with the Commissioners. We have been told, however, that the Commissioners do not go up until advised as to the time by the Government; in other words, when they are ready to receive them they will tell them to come.

Yucatan.—The Patria has received advices by the schooner Apariceda, to the effect that the Indians have broken the treaty entered into by Gov. Barbachano on the part of the whites, and Don Jacinto Pat in behalf of the Indians, and that the work of blood has been resumed with even greater ferocity than before. On the 7th inst. the Indians entered the town of Marie, with every appearance of peaceful intentions—but at 12 o'clock of that day they commenced butchering the inhabitants, two hundred of whom they slew. Their authorities spare neither sex nor age; they murder men and subject the women to their beastly passions. The details furnished by the Patria are shocking to relate. The news of the violation of a treaty was received here by way of Vera Cruz several days ago; but as we had not seen the treaty itself, we were in hopes that it related to some other arrangement between the parties. It now appears that the country is being drenched in blood.

Since writing the above the schooner Sharran, Capt. Clark, has arrived from Laguna, whence she sailed on the 14th inst. Capt. C. has kindly furnished us with files of the Merida Union as late as the 6th inst., but we can glean no further intelligence from them.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from the city of Mexico to the 13th, and from Vera Cruz to the 16th inst.

It is said that Herrera had been elected President, but that he manifested some reluctance in accepting the office.

Pena y Pena is out in a long message to the Congress, in which he says that the only salvation of the Mexican nation is in peace.

A quorum of the Congress was present at Queretaro, a large majority of whom was supposed to be in favor of peace, and Monday the 8th inst. was the day fixed for the discussion of the treaty.

An attempt was made to get up a revolution, but it failed.

On Monday the 8th, the Congress assembled, and immediately went into secret session in regard to the treaty, but nothing had transpired in regard to its probable fate up to the 11th, the latest date from Queretaro.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer *Caledonia* arrived at Boston on Sunday, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.

There is a marked improvement in the cotton market. The sales for the past week have been principally of low and middling qualities. The demand has increased from manufacturers as well as from speculators. The sales of the week reach 39,240 bales; Upland ordinary at 3¾ to 3⅞d; middling 3⅞; middling fair 4⅛; good 5d; Orleans ordinary 3¾ to 3⅞; middling 3⅞ to 4d; middling fair 4⅛; fair 4¼d; good fair 5¼; good 5½ to 6d; choice marks 6⅛ to 7¼; Mobile ordinary 3¼ to 3⅞d; middling fair 4¼; fair 4½; good fair 4½; good 4¾; Sea Island ordinary to middling 7d to 9d; fair to good 10d to 11d; good to fine 14d to 17d; stained 4d to 7d. The imports of cotton for the week are 13,316 bales; the stock in port is 348,600 bales against 530,000 this time last year.

Breadstuffs.—The Liverpool corn market has declined from last week, with an active trade, and the same may be said of the London market, but the recent depression in London has not yet been retrieved. In the Liverpool market yesterday the market closed sluggishly, the chief alteration being in corn meal, but the demand was extremely dull. The business yesterday was only by retail, and decidedly unfavorable to holders and importers.

The price for best Western canal flour is 26s 9d to 27s 6d; Richmond and Alexandria 26s to 27s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s to 27s; New Orleans and Ohio 25s 6d to 26s 6d. All the articles under the grain head are quoted duty paid, and even under the influence of fine weather for the growing crops are well sustained at an advance of 4d.

London Money Market, May 5.—The funds opened with the appearance of marked firmness, but owing to the apprehension of the French Government interfering against Austria, they closed at ½ per cent. decline. Consols closed at 83¼.

From Wilmer and Smith's European Times.

The returns of the French election are now completed, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of ultra-republicans and communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untried to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by Lamartine and his moderate party. Indeed so clearly and emphatically has this expression of popular feeling been manifested that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory.

NEW YORK, May 22—12 M.

The Government express has just arrived from Boston with the Caledonia's mails, and from a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times I gather the following summary of the news.

Affairs in France were daily growing more settled, notwithstanding two or three occurrences calculated to give alarm. A plot had been discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government, which was undergoing rigid investigation at the latest accounts. A terrible riot had broke out at Rouen, which was occasioned by causes growing out of the excitement attending the election. It was finally and effectually quelled by the interference of the authorities and military, but not before several lives had been lost.

Important action had been taken in the financial department under the direction of Garnier Pages. The banks of France, Rouen, Lyons, Havre, Little Toulouse, Orleans, and Marseilles have been united under one head, of which they severally form branches.

Spain continues quiet, comparatively speaking.

A good deal of skirmishing has been going on between Denmark and Holstein, but no other great battles have been fought. The Danes were retreating.

Further serious encounters have taken place between the Republican party, (the Schleswig Holsteiners,) assisted by the German confederates, headed by the Prussians, and the forces of the King of Denmark. The scene of the action took place in the vicinity of Friburg.

There has been frightful disorder and confusion at Posen between the peasantry and the military.

The new Austrian constitution has been proclaimed, or was proclaimed on the 25th ultimo, the Emperor's birthday, on which occasion there was great rejoicing throughout Austria.

In Italy there have been no important engagements, but the Austrians gained the advantage in several skirmishes.

Venice is closely blockaded—all communication with the surrounding shores having been cut off. Treviso has submitted.

A deputation from Poland is about starting from St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the constitution of 1815.

In Ireland an arrangement had been affected between the two parties of repealers. O'Brien and the O'Connels have agreed to work together harmoniously and in unison. An address has been issued, signed by the leaders of the two factions, after publicly shaking hands in token of reconciliation. The address urges union among the Irish for the repeal of the Union.

For the following additional items of news by the Caledonia we are indebted to our attentive Baltimore correspondent:

The Emperor Nicholas is said to be projecting a scheme for the union of all the Sclavonic tribes into one gigantic federative monarchy, and thus to obtain unlimited sway over Europe. According to one account he has refused assistance, overt or indirect, to Denmark; while another states that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance is in process of negotiation, or has actually been concluded between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. The difficulty of obtaining authentic intelligence from this quarter of Europe has given rise to every kind of speculation; but it does seem improbable that a potentate with the known ambition, designs, and unscrupulous character of Nicholas should remain inactive with his tremendous resources while the flames of discord are at his very door.

The French Chamber (National Assembly) opened on the 4th. The members of the Provisional Government entered the room in procession, wearing tri-colored sashes, and their appearance was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. Audry de Paryeveau, as the senior member present, took the President's chair. Dupont de L'Eure ascended the tribune, and in an appropriate and subdued speech resigned into the hands of the Chamber the provisional powers delegated to himself and associates. The President of the republic was to be elected on the 5th, and for this high office all eyes were turned to Lamartine.

Reports were current that the French army of observation in the Alps had entered Savoy, and joined with the Italians against the Austrians.

Mehemet Ali was reported to be at the point of death.

The Chartists and Reform movements continued throughout Great Britain.

The Hermann, at New York, brings news half a day later from England, and one day later from Paris.

The intelligence is not of much importance, though not without interest. The most important event was the formal proclamation of the Republic, by the Assembly of France, in the presence of 200,000 people.

M. Buchez was elected President of the National Assembly.

The iron hand of Austria has been laid on the devoted city of Cracow, where another attempt at revolt has brought on a destructive bombardment, followed by a scarcely qualified submission.

The war between the Danes and Prussians is to be ended, there is room to hope, by the accepted mediation of Great Britain.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Almost the entire business of this Nation is absorbed in the question—"Who shall be our next Chief Magistrate?"—What principles shall govern? The whole country is occupied with the question of the next Presidency. Men seem to talk and think of little else. Revolutions occur abroad, which shake the ground-works of ancient governments, and bid fair to revolutionize the face of the whole world. Heavy monarchies go down in the dust, and Republics rise, clad in the beauty and sincerity of youth. All these however create but a nine days' wonder on this side of the Atlantic. They pass away like a wreath of morning fog and are forgotten. The Mexican war too no longer engrosses our people with bloody battles and magnificent victories. All minds are absorbed in the political war at home; the war of opinions. Men here are intent upon *preserving* that freedom which people in the old world are struggling to *obtain*. This deep and universal interest in regard to the next Presidency, shows that the country desires a CHANGE—that it feels keenly its sufferings from the misgovernment of the present Administration; that it realizes, to its heart's core, that, the election of an American President is of the very highest importance not only to the prosperity and dignity, but to the happiness, and the lives of the people. They want hereafter a man, who will not control the destinies of peace and war, who will not waste millions of the public treasure in the fields of battle, who will not recklessly expose the flower of our youth to the sword, and the mothers and sisters of our land to the agony of bereavement.

Well may the next election stir the deepest fountains of the American heart! Its results may tell for weal or woe upon our happiness and prosperity—aye, upon the future *destiny* of our glorious Republic.—*Raleigh Register.*

Yet another Telegraph.—We copy from a London paper of April 15 the following notice of a newly invented Telegraphic machine, which, in its operations, seems as far to surpass that of House, as the latter does that of Morse:

"We have seen this week a specimen of writing by the copying telegraph, invented by Mr. F. C. Bakewell, wherein words traced from the original were legibly copied on paper by an instrument that had no connexion with the one to which the transmitted message was applied, excepting by the usual wires from the voltaic battery. The letters traced on the paper appear of a pale color, on a dark ground, formed by numerous lines drawn close together. The communication thus traced we understand may be transmitted at the rate of 500 letters of the alphabet per minute of ordinary writing; and were short hand symbols employed, the rapidity of transmission would be quadrupled.—When this means of correspondence is in operation, instead of dropping a letter into the post-office and waiting days for an answer, we may apply it directly to the copying telegraph, have it copied at the distant town in a minute or less, and receive a reply in our correspondent's handwriting almost as soon as the ink is dry with which it was penned. There are various means, too, for preserving the secresy of correspondence; the most curious of which is, that the writing may be rendered nearly invisible in all parts but the direction, until its delivery to the person for whom it is designed.

"The operations of the copying telegraph are not limited to the tracing of written characters. Letter-press printing may be copied with even greater rapidity than writing, and fac-simile copies of the morning papers may thus be transmitted to Liverpool and Manchester long before the papers themselves are delivered to their readers in London. The means by which these astonishing effects are produced we are not at present permitted to state, as the invention is not yet protected; but we are assured that the method is simple, and that the mechanism is neither costly nor likely to get out of order. It is, indeed, one of the peculiar features of the copying telegraph that it cannot commit errors, because the communications it transmits are fac-similes of the original writing."

Wheat Crops.—In our recent travels through the counties of Randolph, Guilford, and Montgomery, we have observed that wheat is unusually promising. A more flattering prospect could not be desired, and, judging from present appearances, it may be put down as almost certain, that the crop will be far beyond an average one.—*Asheborough Herald.*

The Effects of Lightning were very sensibly experienced in the Telegraph office in this city yesterday afternoon. The operator had but just taken his hand from off the key after calling Columbia, and moved back from his position a step or two, when a loud report was heard, and smoke was emitted from the magnet. On examination, it was found that the electric fluid had passed to the magnet, twisting off the wires, and rendering it unfit for present use. Other magnets were at hand, one of which was soon placed in the room of the injured one.—*Charleston Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, 10 o'clock P. M., May 27.

More Hibernia's news. French Government fully constituted. Moderates triumphant. Louis Blanc and Albert have retired. Bloody conflict between Poles and Russians. Pope declared war against Austria. Farther skirmishes between Austrians and Italians. Austrian army in perilous situation. Danes have blockaded all German ports. Insurrection in Madrid.

Cotton imports large; demand moderate. Sales of week 24 120 bales; decline one-eighth. Orleans 3½ to 6; Mobile 3 to 3½; Uplands 3¼ to 5¼. Nothing in Rice.

Gen. Scott arrived in Baltimore en route to Washington.

RICHMOND, 25 past 3 o'clock, P. M. }
May 29, 1848. }

At Baltimore, the market is too much unsettled to give correct quotations: Sales of 500 bbls Howard St. Flour at 5 50. Prime red wheat at 1 25; White Corn 40 to 42 cts, Yellow 45; Oats 30 cts. No change in other articles usually spoken of.

John Beckdell Lee, Johnson's head Clerk, committed suicide to-day with a pistol in his room at Barnum's Hotel.

At New York and Philadelphia, the Steamer's News had a depressing effect on the markets: Cotton declined ⅛d. Gennsee Flour 5 43¾ to 5 68¾. Howard Street 5 93¾. Prime white wheat 1 35. Yellow Corn, prime, 56 cts.

No business of much consequence has been transacted in Congress this week.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body met at Baltimore on Monday the 22d—Delegates being present from every State in the Union. The Convention having been called to order, the Hon. J. S. Bryce of Lou. was appointed Chairman until the permanent organization of the Convention.

After considerable discussion, the Convention finally adopted resolutions to the effect that a committee be appointed to examine credentials, and report the number of votes to which each State is entitled, and the number and names of the Delegates in attendance entitled to seats. And that said committee consist of one member from each State, except the State of New York. The Committee was accordingly appointed—Judge Strange from this State. A motion was made to appoint a committee of one from each delegation to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, pending which motion the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

At 5 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and a committee was appointed to report officers for the Convention—the Hon. Asa Biggs being on the Committee from this State. The committee having retired, the Convention was severally addressed by Messrs. Hannegan, Yancey, Sam Houston, and Judge Bryce. The committee on Credentials now appeared, and asked leave to report in part, with liberty to continue its sessions during the sitting of the Convention for the purpose of transacting the business entrusted to them. The report in part gave a list of all the Delegates except the State of New York, the committee desiring more time to report on the qualifications of the two sets of Delegates claiming seats from that State.

The report being before the Convention, Mr. Edgerton of Ohio, asked, before the vote be taken on it, that the credentials of the Delegates from South Carolina be read—stating that the question arose before the Committee; that Gen. J. M. Commander had been elected by the Georgetown district, and it did not appear further than by his own declaration that he was empowered to cast the electoral vote of that State. An effort was made to lay this subject on the table; and Mr. Edgerton, for the purpose of bringing it directly before the Convention, moved that the State of South Carolina be stricken out from the roll of Delegates, and that Mr. Commander be entitled to cast but one vote, that of the District which he is alone entitled to represent.

Gen. Commander being called upon to state the real position in which he stood to the Convention and the circumstances under which he was elected, stated that he belonged to the Georgetown District; that a general meeting of the Democrats of the State had been called at Georgetown, and members from all parts of the State invited to be present; that he was elected delegate by that meeting or convention to represent the State in the Democratic National Convention, with the understanding that he should have full power to cast the nine votes to which the State was entitled. "He cautioned the Democracy how they acted on this question. It was his opinion, as well as that of those who had sent him here, that South Carolina had gone somewhat astray from the democratic fold, and it was his desire to bring her back to the old land-marks. He was here to use all proper exertions for that purpose. He was the people's man and the man of the people. He claimed one vote in this Convention as his undoubted right, but he also believed that he was entitled by all precedent to the whole nine."

After considerable discussion, the vote was taken on receiving the report of the Committee and decided in the affirmative, amid loud applause throughout the house—the vote being considered as giving Gen. Commander power to cast the nine votes to which South Carolina is entitled.

The Committee on organization reported the Hon. Andrew Stevenson of Va., as President of the Convention; with one Vice President from each State except New York, (W. N. Edwards from N. C.,) and several Secretaries; which report was accepted. Soon after which the Convention adjourned until next morning.

On Tuesday morning the Convention again met, and the Hon. Andrew Stevenson was conducted to the Chair, upon taking which he made suitable acknowledgments.

Mr. Cone of Geo. offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in voting upon any question that may arise in the proceedings of this Convention, the vote shall be taken by States. Each State to be entitled to the number of votes to which it is entitled in the electoral college without regard to the number of Delegates in attendance. The manner in which said votes is to be cast, to be decided by the delegation of each State for itself.

A motion was made to adopt the rules of the Convention of 1844, and considerable debate ensued, particularly in regard to the two-thirds rule. Finally, Mr. Yancey moved the adoption of the rules of the House of Representatives, so far as they are conformable to the government of this body, which motion prevailed.

At this point, a proposition was submitted to lay the two-third rule on the table, until the difficulties were settled between the two parties claiming to be representatives from New York.

While this was under discussion, and before the question was taken, a sudden crash was heard in the gallery, followed by an alarm among the dense crowd there, caused by the slight cracking of one of the benches. The impression immediately prevailed and spread through the assembly like an electric shock, that the galleries were falling! This alarm was immediately taken up by those below, and the scene became frightful inside and out of the Church. Many were so much frightened that they jumped out of the windows, others rushed for and out of the doors, while some fifteen or twenty jumped over the galleries to the floor below. At this point, the most frightful consternation prevailed. Some supposed the Church was falling, others that it was on fire. Finally, however, order was partially restored, and the Chairman announced that the confusion was caused from the breaking of a bench. The Convention adjourned for a half hour, to examine the building, and it was then agreed to clear the galleries until to-morrow, and the Convention re-assembled.

Some were bruised and slightly injured by jumping out of the windows and from the galleries, and by being squeezed in the crowd—but none were very severely injured.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, after some preliminary discussion, a vote was taken upon a proposition to lay the resolution (providing for the two-third rule as one of the rules for the government of the Convention) on the table, to enable the Committee on Credentials to make a further report in reference to the New York delegations, which was lost; and the question being taken on the adoption of the rule, it was adopted by yeas 175, nays 78.

The Convention then adjourned until 5 o'clock, p. m.

At the afternoon session, the committee on credentials reported in favor of the right of the Old Hunker delegates from New York to seats in the Convention. [The chairman of the committee stated that each delegation had been required to pledge themselves to abide the decision of the Convention and to support the nominees, and that the Barnburners had refused to make such pledge.]

A long debate then ensued in regard to the two delegations from New York, and the whole matter was finally laid on the table. A resolution was then adopted giving each party the right of being heard before the Convention in support of their respective claims, and the Convention adjourned till next morning.

On Wednesday, the whole day was consumed in discussing the right of the New York delegates to seats.

On Thursday, a resolution was offered that the Convention recognize the delegates from the Syracuse Convention (Hunkers,) as rightfully entitled to cast the electoral vote of New York in the Convention, and upon this the previous question was called.

A motion was made to lay it on the table, but was withdrawn to allow a paper to be read by Mr. Dickinson, on behalf of the Old Hunker delegation, protesting against the course of the Convention, setting forth the reasons for so doing, and requesting that the protest be entered on the journal.

After the reading of this protest, the Old Hunkers withdrew.

A letter was read from Mr. Polk, declining to have his name brought before the Convention.

A motion was made that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for President,—[the Barnburners withdrew for consultation at this moment.] The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Cass, Woodbury, Buchanan, and Dallas, were put in nomination.

Four ballotings were then had, as follows—[the Barnburners not having returned]:—

First Ballot—Cass 125, Woodbury 53, Buchanan 55, Calhoun 9, Dallas 3, Worth 6.

Second Ballot—Cass 133, Woodbury 54, Buchanan 56, Dallas 3, Worth 5.

Third Ballot—Cass 156, Woodbury 53, Buchanan 40, Worth 5.

Fourth Ballot—Cass 179, Woodbury 38, Buchanan 33, Butler 3, Worth 1.

Whole number of votes cast 254—necessary to a choice 170.

Gen. Lewis Cass of Michigan, having thus received more than two thirds of the votes cast, was declared to be the Locofoco candidate for President.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, was nominated for the Vice Presidency. And

On Friday, after some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER DELEGATE.—In the following article, which we extract from the Charleston Mercury, Gen. J. M. Commander, who represented the State of South Carolina, Chivalry and all, in the recent Democratic Convention, is scored in no measured terms:—

SOUTH CAROLINA, THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AND J. M. COMMANDER.

The coolest piece of impudence we have seen since 1840, has been just enacted at Baltimore, preluded by that trickery and boistering which is ever most needed when honesty and fair play are to be put under foot. We did not believe, at the time, that all the fraternization and the patting on the back of Mr. Commander and his small meeting at Georgetown, by the *Federal Union* of Georgia, and some others, was without its special object. We never doubted for a moment that the Rocker fraud was to be re-enacted, and we were to have new editions, enlarged and improved, for the forthcoming of which, the management of our affairs had been taken in hand by the Georgia editor and his coadjutors. But much as our expectations were raised, we were not prepared for that dazzling burst of genius and unparalleled impudence displayed at the Baltimore Convention by the Georgetown Delegate. Gen Santa Anna has been considered a great man for his extraordinary facility in creating armies to fight the Americans, but he is eclipsed by this vast creative talents of our own Santa Anna. The Mexican had men and materials to work on, and all he had to do was to mould and fashion them; but our hero has made a great State out of some nine or ten men, and putting it into his pocket, gone off to Baltimore in search of "Cowes and a market."

He says, in his speech, to which, as a curiosity in South Carolina, we invite especial attention, "the members of the party from all parts of the State were *invited* to be present, and that he was elected a Delegate by that meeting or *Convention* to represent the state in the National Democratic Convention, *with the understanding that he should cast the nine votes which the State was entitled to.*"

Now, this unheard of invitation to "all parts of the State," seems to have been responded to by some eight or ten persons of the neighborhood, from whom he got the understanding he was to cast the nine votes of the State. We have looked over the list of those in attendance at this "Convention," and the only one we had heard of before was D. L. McKay, Esq. the Chairman, a respectable gentleman, whose name had become particularly well known and valued by his having been frequently sent to us as voucher for certain subscriptions to the *Mercury,* at the bottom of certain certificates of indebtedness and promises to pay issued by the President and Directors of the Bank of Georgetown. We have only to say to our excellent friend the President, that we could hardly have suspected him of issuing counterfeits, had his name not been at the bottom of the bill, and we yet hope he will disavow the discreditable dapery attempted to be palmed off on the Baltimore Convention and the country.

But really we have laughed heartily over this humbugging. What a commentary on such conventions! To the people of South Carolina, if they needed it before, there will not again be need of pointing out the hallowness and treachery to which they are liable in assemblies got up like this one. They, the people of South Carolina, represented by a man that ninety-nine hundredths of them never heard of—self-elected to vote nine votes for them—no, not self-elected only, but elected and foisted in upon them by some ten men of Georgetown, the Federal Union of Georgia, and the Baltimore Convention! The Baltimore Convention of 1840 enriched the language by one new word, so expressive that it has never been lost; but Ruckerism can no longer hold undisputed sway as the only one expressive enough in itself of that low fraud and petty trickery by which unscrupulous men, without merit or authority, steal the rights and betray the honor of their country. Alas, that South Carolina has furnished a parallel!

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A Convention was held in Greensborough on the 16th inst. to select a Delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the Whig National Convention. Ex-Governor Morehead presided. Wm. R. Walker, Esq. of Rockingham was chosen Delegate, and Henry B. Elliott, Esq. of Randolph, Alternate.

At a Whig Convention of Delegates from the Counties comprising the Edenton District, held in Gatesville, on the 15th inst., Augustus Moore, of Chowan, was appointed the Delegate to represent said District in the Whig National Convention, and Hon. David Outlaw was appointed as alternate. Hon. Kenneth Rayner was nominated as Elector, to be run on the Whig ticket, and ten Assistant Electors, one for each County in the District, were also selected. The Convention was large, enthusiastic and harmonious. The Delegate to the National Convention, and the nominee for Elector, are both in favor of Mr. Clay for President.

TOO TRUE.—Three public meetings were held in Greensborough one day of last week,—the two first being political. Of the last, the Patriot says,

"Last—in the "shank of the evening," after the greater portion of the crowd, wearied by the length of time occupied by the political meetings, had dropped off—the Railroad meeting was held. It ought to have been held first; and any considerations in relation to the improvement of our State, which the leading minds of the county could suggest, should have been presented to the large assemblage of people then present. But no!—"politics" was uppermost in men's minds. President-making was considered a much more agreeable occupation than Railroad-making, or the making of any thing else to bring old North Carolina's resources out of "the suds." *Federal politics* is the Aaron's rod, that can take all sorts of interests at a gulp for breakfast, and be ready for another mess of the same sort at dinner."

If half the energy, half the time and labor, that is devoted in North Carolina to the subject of National Politics, was directed to the improvement of the internal condition of the State, what a different state of things would exist. If our public speakers, instead of forever haranguing the people in favor of this or that man's claims to the Presidency, or this or that measure of National policy, would labor more zealously in favor of State interests—endeavoring to draw attention to the development of her resources, to the improvement of her roads and rivers, to the building up of her market towns, and to the diffusion of knowledge among her people,—what great changes might not be effected in the course of a few years! But no! National politics is the governing principle: to that all other interests must succumb: It is, in truth, the Aaron's rod, which swallows up all other interests.

This state of things is deeply to be regretted. Would that it was otherwise. Would that the people of North Carolina could lay aside at least *some* of their predilections in favor of National affairs, and devote more attention to the improvement of their own homes. There is no lack of intelligence among the people: there is no lack of means—for "where there is a *will*, there is a way;" but there is a sad lack of *that will*,—a sad lack of that *State pride*, which should be a primary and paramount consideration. When these things are changed, may we not hope for better times.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—We publish this week a portion of the Speech of Mr. Calhoun on the bill for the proposed military occupation of Yucatan. It is an able production, and will command attention. "It behooves every man (says the National Intelligencer,) who values what remains of the National integrity and of the original rights of the States, to watch with unceasing vigilance the attempts that may be expected to be made to involve this country in the affairs, social and political, of other countries, to the utter abandonment of that policy of neutrality and non-intervention to which alone, under Heaven, we owe our salvation hitherto from dissolution, from anarchy, from ultimate Military Despotism, the inevitable destiny of Republics of all times which have yielded to the promptings of ambition and the seductions of the spirit of Conquest and Dominion. What gives particular value to this Speech of Mr. Calhoun is the testimony afforded by him, the only living witness, as to the true ground and character of the celebrated Declaration of Mr. Monroe, to which it is now attempted to give authority as being an obligatory annunciation of a Continental policy; a sort of Omnibus Alliance, not for the defence and maintenance of the independence and integrity of the United States, but for the maintenance and defence of the territorial and political rights of more than a dozen Governments, each of which is as independent of the United States as the United States is of it."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

According to previous appointment, the Whig Convention met at David Taylor's, in Brunswick county, on Saturday, May 20th, for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus in the next General Assembly. D. D. Allen, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Joseph Green appointed Secretary.

Col. W. R. Hall, by request of the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate, and Col. Josiah Maultsby, of Columbus, was unanimously chosen.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily concurs in the nomination of Mr. Manly as the Whig candidate for Governor,—and he is hereby invited to visit our District at any time he may make it convenient.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course of the present Administration in its war upon and conquest of the Republic of Mexico.

Resolved, That we declare ourselves opposed to all foreign conquest, or occupation of territory, by force of arms, as inconsistent with the free Republican principles laid down by the founders of the Constitution of our Government.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to Mr. Manly, the Whig candidate for Governor.

On motion, committee of three, (viz: Dr. Wm. S. Andres of Bladen, Capt. T. S. Memory of Columbus, and Joseph Green of Brunswick,) was appointed to inform Col. Maultsby of his nomination, and request his acceptance.

On motion of Dr. Andres, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary. And on motion, the proceedings were directed to be published in the Whig papers in Wilmington, and in the Fayetteville Observer.

The Convention thereupon adjourned.

D. D. ALLEN, Chairman.

JOSEPH GREEN, Secretary.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson county, held in the Town of Lumberton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the approaching Senatorial Election, composed of the counties of Richmond and Robeson,

On motion, John Drake was called to the Chair, and Col J. Leach requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of A. S. McMillan, Esq., John Gilchrist, Esq. was requested to explain the object of the meeting, &c.

On motion, R. E. Troy, J. W. Alford and Alex'r McMillan, were appointed a Committee to select Delegates from each Captain's District, to represent us in District Convention.

On motion, the Committee were requested to select some suitable place and appoint a day for such meeting, so that we may meet our Whig brethren from Richmond, and unite on some person who will represent us in the next Legislature as Senator. The Committee, after retiring for a short time, returned and reported the following Gentlemen as Delegates:

From Capt. Davis's District—Dr. A. D. McNair and Daniel McNeill. *McKinnon's*—Alex'r H. Currie, Daniel Graham, sen. *McEachin's*—Arch'd McEachin, Col. J. Leach. *McBryde's*—Malcom Purcell, Peter Smith. *Humphrey's*—R. E. Troy, John McMillan. *Regan's*—Neill Sinclair, Arch'd McMillan, Esq. *McNair's*—Dr. W. D. McCollum, Dr. Neill McNair. *Thompson's*—Dr. J. McK. Alford, John Taylor. *White House*—John T Harrington, Dr. Jas. S. Drake. *Sterling's Mills*—Bright Williams, Joseph C. Lee. *Phillips's*—Thos. Britt, N. L. Wilkinson. *Warwick's*—Dr. Malcom E. McNeill, Robt. S. French. And recommended Floral College as the place for holding the Convention; and Saturday, the 17th June, the time.

Resolved, That we are entirely satisfied with the candidates of the Whig party for the House of Commons, and we pledge them our undivided support.

Resolved, That we heartily agree with our Whig brethren throughout the State, in the nomination of CHARLES MANLY as the candidate for Governor of this State, and we hail him as champion, on account of his adherence to sound principles and patriotic sentiments; and we invite him to address the Whigs and citizens of Robeson, at such time and place as will suit his convenience.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs Banks and Morisey, in an able and patriotic manner, showing the fallacy of the Democratic leaders in their allegations, and at the same time the duplicity of the Executive, in the preaching of one thing and the practical use of another.

Resolved, That this meeting tender thanks to Messrs. Banks and Morisey.

On motion of Dr. J. McK. Alford,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Argus.

On motion, thanks were tendered to the officers of the meeting, and the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JOHN DRAKE, Chairman.

J. LEACH, Secretary.

Sad Casualty.—On Friday night last, just after ten o'clock, Mr. Nathan Drey, dry goods' merchant of this town, and Dr. William Ware, went to the river at the foot of Mulberry street for the purpose of bathing. Mr. Drey, who was unable to swim, had an India rubber life-preserver attached to his body by Dr. Ware, and both plunged in from off a lumber-raft where the water is ten or twelve feet deep. Mr. Drey struggled violently directly he went below the surface, and clasped Dr. Ware around the body. Dr. W. disengaged himself after a while, and caught Mr. D. by the hair of his head, but could not sustain him. He (Dr. W.) then made for a small boat lying near by, hoping to render assistance by using that but Mr. D. sank in a few moments and was lost. The life-preserver which he used was found the next morning across the river, with one of the straps broken off, showing that it became loosened from his body when he struck the water, thereby proving the cause of his death.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A KENTUCKY JOKE!

A correspondent of the Kentucky *Whig* gives an amusing account of the progress of a recruiting officer, Capt. *Metcalfe*, in the county of *Carter*, which is three or four to one Democratic, and one would suppose would be very full of valor, if their *professions* are to be taken as evidence. Capt. M. being at home on the recruiting service, looked to Carter, which has often *tendered* but never *given* aid in the prosecution of the war, as the place, above all others, for a recruiting station. He accordingly went there, posted up his bills, and offered all sorts of inducements to those disposed to "battle for their country;" and, after several days spent in hard work, recruited *one man*, and left in despair! A day or two after he left, a notice was posted up calling a meeting of the patriotic War Democracy, at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to the Legislature. This announcement, as usual, produced a great excitement, and the citizens from all parts were preparing to attend. Meanwhile, however, some waggish fellow added a *Postscript* to the call for a meeting, announcing the fact that *Captain Metcalfe* would attend the meeting, for the purpose of recruiting such *able bodied men* as were disposed to go forth to the wars, to *fight, bleed,* and *die* for their country. The news spread like wild-fire, and, *though it was promptly contradicted, the able-bodied men did not come to the meeting;* there was not a quorum present, and, for the first time in the history of *Carter*, the announcement of a Democratic meeting found no response in the hearts of the indomitable Locofocos of the "ever true and glorious Old Ninth;" and it is further stated, as the opinion of those "who ought to know," that there never will be a meeting of the unterrified while a recruiting officer remains in that region!

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
May 26, 1848. }

Intelligence having been communicated to the Dialectic Society of the death of our beloved friend and fellow member, William Henry Manly, it behooves us to give expression to the heartfelt sorrow an occasion so mournful calls forth.

Death at any period of life is an unwelcome visiter: but when coming in the morning of existence, and snatching from our midst, one with hopes so bright, and promise of length of days so flattering, as were those of our departed friend, it strikes deeply into the hearts, and awakens the keenest grief, of all that are left to mourn his loss. But our sadness is increased by the fact, that one short year ago he was of our number; that then he participated in all our emotions, whether of joy or sorrow, and in common with us was preparing for future usefulness. He has gone; but the memory of his virtues will not be buried with him. It remains and will remain fixed in the minds of his companions and acquaintances.

As a man—courteous in deportment, possessing a high sense of honor, he was respected by all. As an associate—kind and affectionate, forgiving in temper and happy in disposition; and as a member of our Society he was active and zealous, at all times using his best efforts for its improvement and prosperity. Therefore as a tribute to his memory,

Resolved, That the Dialectic Society has heard with the deepest concern, of the death of its esteemed member, and that it does sincerely deplore the dispensation of Divine Providence which has deprived it of an ornament, and his family of a son and a brother.

Resolved, That being fully sensible of their sad bereavement, we extend our sympathy to the friends and relatives of the deceased on account of the affliction with which they have been visited.

Resolved, That this expression of the Society's feeling be communicated to the family of the departed, and also to the "Raleigh Register," "Wilmington Commercial," and "Fayetteville Observer," with a request for publication.

PETER M. HALE, }
EDWARD J. MALLETT, } Committee.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON, }
Dialectic Hall.

FOR SALE LOW,

110 HHDS. Sweet Cuba Molasses,
99 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 29. 17-3w

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst., by the Rev J. Purify, Mr. WILLIAM F. BLACKWOOD to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of T. O. Johnson, Esq., all of this county.

At St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. D. W. Caldwell, Dr. JOHN N. BAIRD, late of this town, to Miss VIRGINIA T. WALTHALL, of Norfolk.

In Union County, on the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Hart, Col. ASA B. BROOM to Miss ELIZA IVEY. Also, on the 27th ult., by Aaron Stegall, Esq. Mr. JESSE NASH to Miss ADELINE HOLMES, daughter of James Holmes, deceased. Also, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Ross, Capt. DURANT WATKINS to Miss MARY STEWART, all of Union County. Exchange papers are requested to copy.

In Raleigh, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, Maj. WILLIAM M. HOWERTON, of Halifax county, Va., to Miss ADRIANA E., eldest daughter of Wm. Tucker, Esq. of Raleigh.

In Chatham county, on the 23d instant, by the Rev. Sampson Jones, Capt. JOHN M. GREEN to Miss MARY ALSTON, eldest daughter of John J. Goldston.

DIED,

In Newbern, JAMES HOWARD, Esq., of Jones county, Senator in the last Legislature from the District of Jones and Carteret.

In Greensborough, on the 17th, after a long and most afflicting illness, JANE E. LINDSAY, wife of Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay.

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst., Mr. SAM'L SHUTER, aged 78, for many years, until recently, a merchant of that place.

In Raleigh, on the 23d inst., after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MANLY, son of Charles Manly, Esq., aged 21 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 25—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for T S Lutterloh, J H & J Martine, J C Blocker, N B Hughes, Rev J Sicey, E W Wilkings, Hall & Hall, E Fuller, W Winslow, W L McGary.

May 26—Steamer Evergreen, with boat B Rush in tow, with goods for Rev J J Brantly, J H Hall, W Prior, Shaw & Gardner, Rev S W Davis, P Montague, W Winslow, E J Hale, Hall & Hall, S J Hart, Union Co, D A Ray & Co, A A McKethan, D Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, D McNeill, and J Brookshank, of this place; and for D Murphy, M L Brown, J T Pope & Co, J & R Lindsay, W R Holt, A C Bunn, T R Tate, A C McIntosh, Jenkins & Roberts, J Cowles, E Hall, J Whitehead, J Haughton, McCoy & Culbreth, N B Hughes, and B Moffatt, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 20—Schrs. Elouise from N. York, L. P. Smith from ditto. 22.—Brig Tangier from Havana; Schs. Thorn from New York, Col. McRae from Charleston. 23.—Schrs. Wakulla from St. Thomas, Wm. Thompson from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 30.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 60	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	70 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 4½ to 10,—all qualities. Corn 48 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Nothing doing in Lumber; Flooring Boards 8 00 to 9 50, Wide 5 50, Scantling 5 00. Mill Timber 3 00 to 6 50. Shipping 8 00 to 8 50, dull. Molasses held at 18 cts., no sales. Yellow dip Turpentine 2 15, Virgin 2 40, Hard 1 15,—receipts light. Spirits 25½ to 26. Tar in demand at 1 45.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4½ to 7¾. Sales of the week 48 bales. Total sales 9,248 bales. No change in other articles.

At Columbia, Cotton 4 to 6¾ cts.

At Charleston, Cotton 4½ to 7. Corn 52. Flour 5 25 to 5 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,092,613 bales, against 1,698,055 last year.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 28th of June next.

The Academy, since its revival, has been in operation under very flattering auspices.

The friends of the Institution in Fayetteville, are now erecting on the Academy Grounds, a neat and commodious edifice for Lecture and School Rooms, which will be ready for use some time in August next. There is a Philosophical Apparatus belonging to the Institution, sufficient to illustrate the general principles of the science.

The Principal receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, who are regarded and treated as members of the family. The strictest attention is paid to their manners and morals. They are required to attend Church twice on the Sabbath; the particular Church to be designated by the parent or guardian. They are not allowed to go into Town or leave the Hill without express permission.

The Principal takes pleasure in stating, that he has associated with him in the instruction and discipline of the School, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, formerly Principal of the Haymount High School.

TERMS,—Payable Quarterly in Advance.

The rates of Tuition are $6, 8, and 10 per Quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding with the Principal is $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Board in genteel families can be obtained in the vicinity, in the Sand-hills, at $8 per month, including every thing.

Any Pupil of the School, damaging or defacing any of the Academy property, will be required to make it good. This regulation will be strictly enforced, for the double purpose of preserving the property, and cultivating a good habit in the Pupils.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 29, 1848. 17-4w

☞ Carolinian 4 wks.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the 1st day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Richmond County. Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

ARCH'D SMITH,
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REGAN,
THOS. A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.

Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 17-tlstJ

N. Carolinian, Raleigh Register and Standard copy till 1st July, and forward account to Commissioners.

$50 REWARD.

ON Saturday night of the 20th day of May, my Negro man JOE was stolen from me in Robeson county. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for his delivery to me in Robeson. He is of very dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 180 lbs., and has a scar on his right cheek. My Post Office is Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL FAIRLEY.

May 27, 1848. 17-2w

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.

1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.

2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road. For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 14, 1847. 67-tf

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

No. 219 Market street.
BALTIMORE,

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 24, 1847. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.
NEILL McPHAUL.
Gilopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.,
Dec. 7, 1847. 99tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.
Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

WANTING AN OWNER,

A LOT of HOLLOW-WARE, J,
Also a lot " " K,
And 25 kegs Powder, W. H.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' S. B. Co.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Boquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nut-crackers, cork screws, dog collars and bells, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassia, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby trumpets, &c. &c. besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, sagatatas, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Monee, and Ninyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3-tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c., and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND.—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and Scarfs ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1847. 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they would be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale of shipment of all kinds of Produce.
HALL & HALL.
Oct. 1, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,
Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.,* with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, cones, &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Ware-houses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat.)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan, will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.
E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,* Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii.; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafoetida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal virtue of a large quantity of the crude substances, hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600-Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848 3tf

BOOK STORE *AND* BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stodert's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Phisiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months, assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*
D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83 tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp Almanac, 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.
March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts.; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE.
April 22.

Copartnership Formed.

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Milling and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Chatham county.
PETER EVANS.
P. G. EVANS.
April 22, 1848. 12-6w

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf